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PRICE TWO CENTS.

He Says His Hawaiian Policy Has Not Been Changed.

### WHY HE SENT A WAR SHIP.

England Asks Immunity for Her Subjects Among the Rebels.

The President Makes a Statement Regard-Congress - Great Britain Bemands As

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-President Cleveland made the following statement this evening with respect to the Hawaiian question, which he seemed entirely willing to discuss:

might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once

given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the despatch he will carry to Mr. Willia, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow citizens. Here they are:

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.

the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is d to article 287 of the United States Navy HERBERT.

of Jan. 6 does not indicate that you regard the arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic stative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his thetene

ing Hawaiian affairs. The Cabinet offi ours said they had received no additional news to that already communicated to the press.

### THE POLICY OF INFAMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-If the Administra with regard to the President's general Hawailar their plan of stifling debate, but the majority of the public, and the independent Congressmen of all parties are inflicting upon the Adminis tration, and are giving only a lukewarm and perfunctory support to the efforts of the Cuckoos to save the President and the Secretary of State are leading the attack upon the Administraescape the consequences of its cowardly pol-

my, and will insist upon a prompt and vigorous scussion of the Hawalian question. President Cleveland's action yesterday in orering the Philadelphia to Honolulu is still re garded as most remarkable. When the first lews of the uprising came he and Secretaries Gresham and Herbert appeared quite complaent, and jointly said that the "affair" had tiown over and that the Administration had othing to do except congratulate itself that the defeat of the revolutionists demonstrated the isiom of the Administration in withdrawing its war vessel from Honolulu harbor. This was he song the Administration Cuckoos sang until the afternoon, when suddenly the tunwas changed by the announcement that orders would be issued for the Philadelphia to go post laste to Honolulu. What caused the sudden change of the Administration policy is not known, beyond a keen suspicion that it was caused by a desire to break the force of the attack to Congress. To-day the Administration efficials are complacent again. They say that he Jingo Congressmen and the too enthusiastic has been sent to Hawaii, and stop the whole subect as too unimportant for further comment. be bettom has dropped out of the revolution,

drop out of the attack of the Congressmen and the newspapers that have taken up the cause of the patriotic American people. The bottom has not dropped out, however, as the President and ecretary Gresham will learn when the Con-

"The Republicans tried to stampede us in the

nation of the President and the Sec-

enate yesterday, and rush through a resolution

cent uprisings. Their cases would be car

W. H. Ricard, the Englishman who brought

nition for the Hawaiian Government.

THE HAWAIIAN REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20,-Minister Thurston of Hawaii said to-night that he had no doubt that before this time nearly all the rebels who escaped to the mountains after firing upon the Republi cans of Honolulu, had been either captured or

and surrendered. "When the steamer Alameda left Honolpla." he said, "they were in the mountains directly back of Honolulu, five miles distant from the city. The region is absolutely devoid of any

ungles covered with dense crops of tropical undergrowth. There are no wild animals in Hawaii, and the refugees had nothing to fear from them. Nothing in Amer-Hawaii, which are so steep and sharp that a person can sit astride some of them. Thus it can be seen what difficulties the rebels had in escaping and setting food, as there are no habi-tations of any description in that part of the

"Some of those who were not captured probably had to surrender on account of not having food. A few of the leaders of the uprising probably took desperate chances to make their escape, and it is certain they would not surrender until every means of doing so had failed them."

minister hursion said he was not aware what punishment would be meted out to the guilty parties, but it would be the same as given in this country, for the laws of Hawaii, as to conspiracy and treason, were practically the same as those of the United States. He expects mail advices to reach him Thursday morning from his Government, giving details of the whole affair.

#### BARRETT SCOTT'S FATE.

#### His Body Found in a River with a Rope

the view I take of the situation, and I think a majority of the Democratic Senators take a similar view, and will govern themselves accordingly."

This seems to be a fair statement of the defence that will be made by the President's friends in Congress. But Senators Frye, Aldrich, Lodge, and their colleagues, and Representatives Reed, Hitt, Boutelle, Sickles, and others will easily show how utterly feeble it is to meet the indignation of the American people. Late salvices from Honolulu, by way of San Francisco, say that the British Minister at the Hawaiian Islands, upon learning of the arrest and imprisonment of fifteen Englishmen concerned in the recent uprising, at once communicated with his Government and was directed to secure from the republic of Hawaii an assurance that the prisoners would not be condemned to capital punishment. When this demand was communicated to President Dole and his advisers their reply was that under no circumstances would any such guarantee be given. It mattered not whether fomenters of discord or dissension were Germans, Italiana, Jananese, Englishmen, or Canadians, if they disobeyed the laws of the republic of Hawaii, they would be treated exactly the same as if they were natives. Allens would not be permitted to come into the country and take an active part in its affairs without subjecting themselves to responsibility for their action. There had been too much temporising under former administrations in the islands, and the Governmen. would not be dictated to by any power as to its duty in regard to persons engaged in inciting revolution. Arms had been brought into the islands, together with other munitions of war, and these had been brought into the islands, together with other munitions of war, and these had been brought into the islands, together with other munitions of war, and these had been brought into the islands together with other munitions of war, and these had been brought into the part they had taken in the nands of any Government or any set of men, but was perfectl O'NEILL Neb., Jan. 20.-The body of Barrett about seven feet of water. He was in his shir personal effects on just as he wore them in life. A new hempen rope about one and one-hall

inches in diameter was around his neck and the end, about three feet long, was dangling in the oridge into the water.

his neck, where a bullet had grazed it, cutting Hoover of Boyd county.

recent uprisings. Their cases would be carefully investigated by the proper tribunals, and no attempt would be made to punish persons who were innocent.

Something has been learned hereto-day from an authoritative source of the biography of some of the men who acted as lieutenants to R. W. Wilcox, the leader of the revolutionists. John Lane, who, it is said, shot and killed Commissioner Carter, is an English half breed, about 25 years of age, who has never been away from the islands. As far as known he has never done anything for a livelihood, except haunt drinking houses, and is regarded as a drunken burmer and loafer. He is a type of the half castes who live by their wits and consider themselves superior to the natives, and by some indefinable right and title should have an office under the Government. der were seen lurking around the Niobrara bridge, and suspicion was aroused that the body had been disposed of in the river.

was soon found. After the finding of the body this morning an inquest was held before Coroner Hoover of Boyd county and a jury. A number of witnesses were examined and a verdict rendered that Scott came to his death at the hands of George Mullihan, Mose Elliott, Mort Roy, James Pink-

#### DEN OF COUNTERFEITERS RAIDED. Six Men in Their Beds Confronted With Pistol Mussies,

that the counterfeiters had \$300 or \$400 of spurious coins concealed, but the officers found

only a few dollars. The arrest was made by Secret Service Agents Owen and Flynn and Officers Hughes, Gunson and Polasky of the East Sixty-seventh street police station at 9 o'clock. The officers, knowing what kind of men they had to deal with, burst in the front and reardoors simuitaneously with pistols drawn. Hughes and Owen in the

### FIRST BRIGADE TO ARMS

Ready to Take the Field

#### EXPECT TO START AT 5 A. M.

About 4,500 Men to Re-enforce Brooklyn's 2,500.

Great Bustle at the Armortes Last Night-Twenty Rounds of Ball Served Out -Equipments Hurried from the State Arsenal Gez, Fitzgerald in Telephonic Communication with the Governor-Sig nals from the Seventy-first's Armory to Brooklyn Brigade Hendquarters Exchanged by Waving Torches-7,000 Men Will Cost Kings County \$11,550 a Bay,

It was decided before 3 o'clock in the afteroon that the First Brigade should be put under arms, and early in the evening Brigade Headquarters in the new armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue but on a martial aspect. On the preceding night the armory had rang with dance music and the voices of merrymakers who had come to the exhibition drill and dance of the signal corps. Last night, from the time Gen Fitzgerald entered, the building echoed the steady tread of sentries and the sub dued voices of the staff officers in consultation. The order for the assembling of the entire brigade was sent out at a little after 6 o'clock.

Headquarters First Bridace, N. G. N. Y., PARK AVENUE AND THIRTY-SOLUTION STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1895. GENERAL CRIDER NO. 1.1

Commanding officers will assemble their commands a field uniform and equipment at their several armories without delay. They will report the execution of this order to their sendquarters. By commande of Brig. Gen. Fitzogrand.

S. H. OLIN, Assistant Adjutant-General. The brigade thus assembled could be called to Brooklyn to aid in suppressing violence at the demand of Mayor Schieren or Sheriff Buttling

under the law which says: In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or resistance to process of this State, or imminent danger thereof, the Sheriff of any county or the Mayor of any city may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard stationed therein or adjacent thereto. The commanding officer upon whom the call thereto. The commanding officer upon whom the call is made shall order out the military force or any part thereof under his command in aid of the civil authori-ties, and shall immediately report what he has done and all circumstances of the case to the Commander-

Gen. Fitzgerald arrived at the armory at about 5 o'clock, having been apprised that the brigade might be called upon to proceed to Brooklyn. Lieut.-Col. Olin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, had gone to Brooklyn to consult with Mayor Schieren. From the moment Gen. Fitzgerald entered the building, military stairs to headquarters the General heard voices in the drill room, and going in found two men talking there. To what command do you belong?" asked

"To the Second Battery, sir," replied the men,

"Present yourselves in uniform without delay for sentry duty," was the General's order. The soldiers, Corporal Herbert Osborne, and Private J. M. Bostwick, ran to the Secon tery room, dressed themselves with all haste and, returning, were put on sentry duty, one at the entrance and the other at the door of the

They had dropped in at the armory on their way home to dinner, but instead of going to dinner they stood on duty for four hours, when they were relieved. Gen. Fitzgerald went directly to his headquarters on the third floor, where he was joined by Col. Olin, who had just returned from Brooklyn. After a consultation he sent out the general order to the brigade. Very soon preceded by their equipment.

rying a dress suit case and a pair of goloshes be longing to one of the staff, who evidently realized the probability of active service. A hospital corps man wearing the distinctive red cross came next. One after another the staff came in, and before midnight all but Major Avery D. Andrews, who lives in Yonkers, and Capt. Oliver Harriman, Jr., were there. Capt. ts made up as follows: Lieut. Col. STEPHEN H. OLIV, Assistant Adjutant

General. Najor C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary of Sub-

stence.

Major Roment V. McKim, Surgeon,
Major Patt. Dava, Ordnance Officer.
Major Patt. Dava, Ordnance Officer.
Major Acoustic P. Moyrayr, Inspector of Rifle Practica
Hajor Altin Checken, Inspector of Rifle Practica
Hajor Henny B. Van Dezen, Judge-Advocate.
Major Francis B. Afflaton, Quartermaster,
Major Francis B. Afflaton, Quartermaster,
Capt. W. Enless Roosewett, Alde-de-Camp,
Capt. Oliver Hamman, Jr., Alde-de-Camp,
Capt. Oliver Hamman, Jr., Alde-de-Camp,
Capt. Oliver Hamman, Jr., Alde-de-Camp,
Capt. Capt. Capt. Oliver Capt. Major Capt. M

The force called out by the order, it mated, will be about as follows:

mated, will be about as follows:
Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniels P. Appleton,
Eighth Battalion, Major Henry Chauncey,
Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward,
Tweifth Regiment, Col. Heman Dowd,
Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut, Col. W. B. &
Sixty-finith Battalion, Major Edward Duffy
Seventy first Regiment, Col. F. V. Greene,
First Battery, Capt. Louis Wondel,
Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson,
Troop A. Capt. Charles F. Roc.
Signal Corps, Lieut H. W. Hedge,

At 8 o'clock a message came from Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin at Albany ordering Gen. Fitzgerald to hold the entire First Brigade in readiness to move at once. The text of the order was not made public. Headquarters was kept in telegraphic communication with Albany, and a number of messages were seat, one of which notified Gen. McAlpin of the general order already sent out. All the evening there was an air of great bustle about headquarters.

A typewriter was clicking in the room where the staff was assembled. Messenger boys rushed in bearing intelligence from the other armories of the progress of the assembling, and the sentries paraded with military precision at the doors. From time to time some member of another regiment who chanced to be markeadquarters when the news was heard would rush in and ask of the first maa in uniform that they met: McAlpin at Albany ordering Gen. Fitzgerald to

they met:
"Is it true that the whole brigade is ordered

On being assured that it was true the soldler would hustle out just as fast as he had hustled in to go either straight to his armory or to get home and into clothing more suited to campaigning than the usual Sunday evening gard. Down stairs the clink of the gun barrels could be heard, and from the basement the rumble of the Second Battery's artiliery came heavily un. Men are running to and fro in the halls giving orders, and getting themselves into readiness for whatever mightture up. For three hours Gen. Fitzgerald was up to his cars in business. Then he had a little leisure. To the reporters he said:

their hands; the fourth found the handcuffs already on him as he opened his eyes.

The prisoners, it is alleged, have been flooding the city north of Harlem bridge with bad money. They have operated through saloons and all kinds of small shop keepers, largely among the German population. Their colins at first giance appeared to be all right and had a good rine, and as the "showers of the queer" to seed them down carelessly, allowing them to resound on the counters, the coins were readily accepted and good money was banded over in change.

In the neighborhood of their nest the counterfeiters were known as free spenders in the saloons, but they were careful to use nothing but good money thereabouts. All hours of the night they were going and coming and drinking beer for which they sent to two of the night saloons. They had many visitors, loughs like themselves.

The arrest was brought about by Officer Hughes of the Twenty-fifth precinct and George R. Barg, a United States Secret Service officer. Hughes heard on Friday that the basement was a counterfeiters den. The men will be arraigned this morning before United States Communication with the Twenty-librid send Capt. Straus says the others have.

eral summons. Near the Seventy-first Regiment armory the streets looked like the outskirts of a camp.

The Park Avenue Hotel lobby was filled with
with uniformed men, mostly officers.

In all the armories twenty rounds of ball cartridge were served out.

Assistant Adyt-Gen, Olin was in communication with Gov. Morton at the executive manaion
and said that at 2 o'clock this morning he could
give definite information as to whether the
troops would march to Brooklyn, and, if so, the
time they would start.

It was generally understood at the armories
that the troops would start for Brooklyn about
5 o'clock this morning, and breakfast for 500
men of the Seventy-first, to be served at 4:30
A. M. was ordered from the Park Avenue Hotel.
When the First Brigade gets to Brooklyn Gen.
Fitzgerald will take command as senior Brigadier.

Gen. McAimin telephoned from Albany at 1:40

dier.

On McAlpin telephoned from Albany at 1:40 o'clock to know if the troops had moved yet. Gen. Fittgerald was on his way back from a conference with Gen. McLeer in Brooklyn.

Torch signals were being exchanged between the two brigade headquarters. a wire from the tower of the Seventy-first Regiment's armory conveying the messages to the headquarters down stairs.

EQUIPMENTS BUSHED TO THE ARMORIES. Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, Chief of the Ordnance, was notified at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to begin supplying the troops of the First Brigade with field equipments at once. When he got to the State Arsenai, at Thirty-fith street and Seventh avenue, he found only he janitor in charge.
Twelve of his subordinates were brought to

the argenal by messengers, and within an hour six trucks were pressed into service and were transforring carringes for rifles and machine guis, blankets, tin cans, canteens, knives and forks, kuspaacks, and immense ton grates for field cooking to the armories of the various regi-ments. ments.

The work was completed at midnight. Gen. Varian said that the equipments had been ready for delivery to the city contingent of the militia for several months. It was thought not advisable to send them out until they were really needed. The troops up the State were supplied some time ago.

MUSTERING THE SEVENTAL

MUSTERING THE SEVENTA.

Most of the members of the Seventh Regiment slept in their armory at Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street last night in obedience to orders which reached the armory at 0.30. Col. Appleton was not on hand and messengers were sent to him. Major Abrams and Adjutant Landon were early at the armory, and they sent out all the messengers they could got to summon in the 1.048 old soldiers.

The first soldiers to arrive were sent out to bring in their fellows. In a short time there was a great gathering. The men had been scattered all over the city. And they came hurrying from their home and the friends they were visiting to the armory, all, or most of them, dressed in their Sunday clothes, some in evening dress, some in top coats, and some in frock coats, and some with tall hats, and some in frock coats, and some with the handiest hats they could grab when they got notice. And a few came in their uniforms. Those that ddn't come thus attired were sent back by the officers to get their uniforms. Three-quarters of the men were at the armory at 9 o'clock.

At the intermission of the concert at the Metropolitian Opera House last night Quartermas.

forms. Three-quarters of the men were at the armory at 9 o'clock.

At the intermission of the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night Quartermaster John D. Fisher of the Seventh Regiment was called for from the stage. There being no response, Treasurer Hirsch read from the stage at telegram ordering him to report at the armory. By midnight most of the men were at the armory, setting up cot beds and spreading blankets on the floor for a few hours' sleep, for the men understood they were to march by a route then not made known. At 5 o'clock this morning the commissary department got to work getting ready rations. Many of the men had to sleep on the floor. Sentries were posted at the entrance to the armory, and people who had questions to ask couldn't get much nearer than the points of the bayonets. Col. Appleton will probably be in command to-day.

EIGHTH BATTALION. EIGHTH BATTALION.

The members of the Eighth Battalion, which numbers about 350, began to assemble at their armory, at Park avenue and Ninety-fifth street, about 9 o'clock. Major Henry R. Channey, Jr., and Lieut. Kerby were the first to reach the armory. Seventy-five privates soon joined these officers, and most of them were hustled out to bring in the reat of the battalion. The officers expected to have the whole battalion at the armory by midnight. The orders were to report at the armory and wait for further orders. There was a grand hustling of bunks and making ready to spend the night, and Quartermaster Ridebock was busy getting together rations for one day. The men didn't think much of sleeping in the armory, but wanted to march at once.

Col. William Seward, commanding the Ninth Regiment, was at dinner when he received the order to assemble his men at the armory, 221 West Twenty-ninth street. He got over to the armory in a hurry, and notified his captains by telegraph to assemble their commands at once. Col. Seward said:

"We will be able to muster 700 men. To notify the entire command is slow work, but is as fe to say that all my men will be here by daylight. As you see they are coming in now. They will be warned as rapidly as possible." AT THE NINTH'S ARMORY.

GETTING THE TWELFTH READY.

The Twelfth Regiment armory at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue was swarming with men at 8:30 o'clock. Col. Heman Dowd received his orders shortly before 7 o'clock, and Lieut.-Col. McCoekry Butt was at the armory shortly after sending word to the Captains. Corporals went hurrying over the town, getting their squads together, and as soon as a man put his nose within the armory doors he was sent out immediately to get any one in the regiment who lived near.

BROTHER AND SISTER DEAD.

The Former Stricken While Giving the Last Elss to His Sister's Corpos.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 20.—The mourners who were gathered yesterday afternoon at the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth White were thrown into consternation by the sudden attack of illustration of the sudden attack of illustration

At 10:30 o'clock an immense dray loaded At 10:30 octock an immense dray loaded with boxes backed up against the curb in front of the armory doors. This was 12,000 rounds of ammunition from the State Arsenal, at Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, for the 600 men that were expected to be assembled by midnight. Col. Heman Dowd arrived later and assumed command. The commissary department issued three days' rations to each of the men.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT. The news that the First Brigade had been or-dered to assemble was given to the Twenty-second Regiment at 7:30 o'clock by a Sux re-porter, who called on Lieut-Col. William B. King. He had received no orders from head-quarters, but hurried to the armory at Sixty-eighth street and the Boulevard, and the orders

eighth street and the house sold are soon after.

He telegraphed at once to Col. John T. Camp at Orange. Col. Camp wired back that he had received telegraphic orders from Gen. Fitzgerald, but owing to illness would not be able to assume command, and Lisut.-Col. King will com-

and, but owing to linear would not be able to assume command, and Lisut.-Col. King will command the regiment.

About 8:30 o'clock Lieut.-Col. King went to a telegraph office to notify the ten Captains. In twenty minutes the men began streaming into the armory. The regimental armorer was the busiest man in the place, darting from rack to rack and going carefully over the long lines of rifes, trying breach mechanisms and hammers. The men slept as best they could on the floor of the immense drill hall. It was found that there was no ammunition for the officers' platols, but orders were given to get it early in the morning.

THE SIXTV-NINTH. THE SIXTY-NINTH.

orders were given to get it early in the morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Major Duffy, commanding the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and his staff officers were scarcely surprised when the order came to them. They did not exactly anticipate it, but from the accounts in the morning papers of the situation in Brooklyin the ordering out of the First Brigade seemed to them highly probable, so all day they kept in or about their homes. Major Buffy had inst finished dinner when at about 6:30 o'clock Major David Crocker of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff called at his home, 231 East Eighteenth street, and notified him to assemble his command. Major Duffy started at once for the armory at Tompkins Market, and on the way called for Major Buffy started at once for the armory at Tompkins Market, and on the way called for Major Buffy started at once for the armory at Tompkins Market, and on the way called for Sain. A Sergeant of the regiment, wearing a white ite and his Sunday clothes, came along. "Hello, Sergeanti" exclaimed the Major. "Glad to see you. We've been ordered to assemble forthwith. Notify your men, but first please beip us find the armorer." Tim Carr, the armorer, was finally found, and Major Duffy sent measuringers to the company commanders notifying them to summon their men. The Captains telegraphed to their Sergeants, who informed the corporals, who in person notified hormand was on hand. The Sixty-ninth Battalion numbers about 380 men, divided into six companies.

ASEMBLING OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

ASSEMBLING OF THE SEVENTY-PIRST. ASSEMBLING OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The Seventy-first Regiment men will be commanded by Col. Francis V. Greets. He was one of the first officers notified, and he hurried to the armony at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. He was followed a half hour later by Lieut-Col. Wallace A. Downs, and then both the Majors of the regiment made their appearance. Cabs rolled up to the door, and men in evening dress alighted.

The first man they met was Adjt. William Bates. He had notified a great many of the men. He sent messengers and telegrams requesting them to report to their commanding officers at once. Asout 100 men had reported for duty up to 11 o'clock, and at that hour they were beginning to come in faster. Col. Greene thought that if the Seventy-Gres Regiment received marching orders they would be able to mister 650 men.

SIGNAL CORPS AND THE BATTERIES.

First Lieut. Hower W. Hedge will com-mand the Signal Corps. About twenty of his men were on hand very early in the svening. They strolled about the halls of the armery in Thirty-fourin street looking very picturesque in their light slouched

hats, but very uncomfortable in the big gloves they wore. Lieut Hedge said he would probably have thirty-three men ready to start by midnight, and possibly a few more could be gathered in by that time.

The men of the Second Battery were not easy to collect. Capt. David Wilson was one of the first on hand at the armoor. Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, and he was followed by Lieut. George E. Pasco. Messangers were sant in all directions and ten men had got to the armory at 10 o'clock. All were ordered to wear heavy underclothes and fatigue uniform. The entire alreigth of the Second Battery is eighty-two men.

strength of the Second Battery is eighty-twomen.

The strength of the First Battery, whose
armory is 344 West Forty-fourth street, is nisely
officers and men. Capt. Louis Wendel did not
get his orders until 9:15 last night and he had
some difficulty in finding his men. At 11:30
last night fourteen men had reported, and Capt.
Wendel did not expect to hear from all of his
command before 2 o'clock this morning. The
battery has four breech-loading guns and two
muzzle-loadiers, but, in the event of the command going into active service, only the breechloading guns will be used.

TROOP A ORDERS 109 HORSES.

THOOP A ORDERS 100 HORSES. Troop A got orders to report at their new armory. Park avenue and Ninety-fourth street, and about 9 o'clock the neighborhood was alive with Troop A's reporting. They came, some of them, in evening dress, and some with dress clothes cases in their hands, and others with their fitte leather boots and trappings under their arms. Their orders were to report and wait for further orders. Capt. Charles F. Hoe told them to make un their bursts.

orders. Capt Charles F. Hoe told them to make up their bunks.

The troop has a full complement of men, 112, but some of these are in distant parts of the country, and cannot be reached. The First Lieutenant said that 100 men would be at the armory by 1 o'clock this morning. Cart. Roe ordered 100 horses gut ready. These horses were all sent to the Fifth Avenue Riding Academy, Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, and picketed for the night. The troop commissary-sergeant made a requisition for three day's rations.

NAVAL MILITIA NOT CALLED OUT.

Commander Jacob W. Miller of the naval militia, when seen at his home, 137 East Thirty-seventh street, last right, said that he had received no orders to hold his men in readiness, and did not expect any.

At the training ship New Hampshire, which is lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street and which is the headquarters of the naval militia, no orders had been received. Commander Miller said that if there was any trouble along the water front he would expect to be called out, but that otherwise he did not think his men would be ordered to assemble.

WHAT IT COSIS KINGS COUNTY.

WHAT IT COSTS KINGS COUNTY.

The expense of maintaining the soldiers in Brooklyn will fail on the taxpayers of Kings county. Each soldier receives \$1.25 a day and an allowance of forty cents a day for his meals. As there will be about 7,000 soldiers on duty. Kings county will be taxed to-day \$11,500, and the same amount every day hereafter that the two brigades are on duty. Added to this expense will be the cost of the transportation of equipments.

Gen. Fitzgeraid was at the State Arsenal for two hours in consultation with Gen. Varian. WHAT IT COSTS KINGS COUNTY.

#### GOV. MORTON'S ORDER. The First Brigade to Relieve as Well as

ALBANY, Jan. 20 .- Gov. Morton, after receiv ing a telegram from Mayor Schieren and having for Gen. McAlpin, Gen. Phisterer, and Col. Cole this evening. After a short consultation it was decided to order out the First Brigade for service in Brooklyn. Despatches to this effect were sent to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Mayor Schieren. The First Brigade's strength is about 4,800 men, of whom probably 4,500 can be assembled on emergency orders on occasions such diers, already under arms, will by this mobilization be increased to 7,300 men. As understood by the Commander-in-Chief, the need of this force is chiefly from the fact that the men already out are subjected to unusual hardships, owing to the severe weather and the poor accommodations available for their use Must of the men were sided out on such short notice as not to be well provided for in the matser of shoes and clothing suitable for service in wintry weather. The resort to the New York soldiers is therefore as much a matter of relief as of reënforcement. At the same time it is also felt here by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjut.-Gen. McAlpin that the ugly temper of the strikers and the nature of the request made the sending of reenforcements to Gen. McLeer. Gov. Morton and Mayor Schieren were in conenitation over the telephone at 10 o'clock, after which the Governor said that there seemed to be

### no reason for expecting anything more to-night

ess which overtook James Robinson, a brother of the dead woman.

Just as he kissed the corpse he reeled and fa'l backward. He was attacked by palsy, and lingered until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when he

courners when Mr. Robinson was stricken, and the funeral was abruptly postponed, while a physician worked over the dying man. As he grew no better in an hour, the corpse was caried out and the funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery.

#### GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA. Kuchan Again Destroyed-One Hundred Women Killed in a Bath. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The Times correspondent

n Teheran. Persia, telegraphs under yester-"The city of Kuchan, which an earthquake destroyed fourteen months ago, and which was

immediately rebuilt, was again destroyed on Jan. 17. Many were killed. A hundred wonen were crushed in one bath. "The extent of the damage and the number of deaths are unknown as yet. The bitterest cold increases the suffering. Four distinct shocks were felt in Meshed in the last three days, bu

POTTER MUST ANSWER TO BISHOPS If He Doesn't Make a Confirmation Visit at St. Ignatius's Before May 1,

no damage was done."

Bishop Potter hasn't made a confirmation visit at St. Ignatius's Church in West Fortieth street for nearly three years, and the church is not on his visitation list, which extends over that his visitation list, which extends over that period. According to the canons of the Episcopal Church, if a Bishop fails to administer confirmation in any church for more than three years it becomes the duty of the rector, or of one of the vestry of that church, to apply to the presiding Bishop to appoint five itshops in charge of dioceses nearest to the diocese in which the church is located to act as a council of conciliation, "which shall amically determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall conform to the decision of the council in the premises."

Father Ritchle, or one of his vestry, will have to act in accordance with the canon after May 1, when the three years will have expired.

The Council which will in that event consider the charges against Bishop Potter for begleet of duty will consist, according to the canon of the Church of Bishop Williams of Connecticett, who will preside, owing to his seniority, Bishops Doane of Albany, Whittaker of Pennsylvania, Huntington of Central New York, Cone of Western New York, and Littlejohn of Long is land.

No action has yet been taken by any one connected with St. Ignatius's Church in regard to Bishop Potter's failure to administer confirmations that he has had some interesting correspondence with the Bishop which he will make public when the proper time arrives.

As it well known Father Ritchie's shortening period. According to the canons of the Episco-

time arrives.

As is well known Father Ritchie's shortening of the service at the "high mass," his reservation of the sacrament, and other ritualistic practices have been disapproved of by hishop Potter.

ROWLEY, Mass., Jan. 20.-A letter has been received from Mrs. A. G. Papazian, formerly of this place, but now of Aintab, Turkey, saying that the authorities have closed all the colleges in Armenia and have imprisoned thirty-ave

## VIOLENCE UNABATED.

Brooklyn Troops Unable to Cope with the Rioters.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

#### His Last Effort to Bring About a Compromise Ineffectual.

Stiering Beenes Yesterday-Police Captain. French Hit with Two Stones-A Track Blocked with a Barrieade of Timbero and Bricks Strikers Pay Money to the New Motormen to Quit the Cars-Bribes of Binners and Turkeys Also Offered-One Man Yields to Persussion, but Esfuses to Accept \$30 Which Had Been Collected for Him - Sympathy of the Police with the Strikers - The Companies Fall to Operate the Lines Which They Said They Would Open Yesterday.

The six thousand employees of the Brooklyn trolley railroad companies who quit work a week ago this morning have brought that city to a state bordering on insurrection. Three thousand troops and nearly two thousand policemen have been unable to preserve the peace. Without there having happened any disturbance which of itself would justify a resort to the extreme measure of calling out troops, minor disorders and small riots have been frequent, brutal assaults on non-union workingmen have been of hourly occurrence, and citizens not in any way interested in the quarrel have been beaten.

The disorder, assaults, and riots have not been hecked by the presence of the soldiers of the Second Brigade, and as a further measure of protection the city authorities, acting under the advice of Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, commanding the troops already out have appealed for further military aid, that is, they have asked that additional troops be held in readiness to be sent to Brooklyn on call,

At 6 o'clock last evening Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald. commanding the First Brigade, responded to the appeal by ordering the entire brigade, sumbering about 4,600 men, to assemble at their armories with field equipments. The order was carried out with celerity, and at this writing the troops are under arms.

In addition to calling for more troops, Mayor Schleren has issued this proclamation, commanding that citizens refrain from assembling in the street:

MAYOR SCHIEBEN'S PROCLAMATION. To the Ottizens of Brooklyn and the Public Gener-

In the name of the people of the State of New York, I, Charles A. Schleren, Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessarily assembling in the streets, squares, or other public places of the city during the

have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage. I expect all persons to assist in the observ-

present disturbed condition and until quiet is

restored, and I hereby give notice that the police

ance of this request. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.

Jan. 20, 1895. This proclamation was issued by the Mayor public by one of Gen. McLeer's aides at the headquarters of the Second Brigade in the Hail of Records in Brooklyn. At the same time Mr. Palmer, the Mayor's private secretary, announced the calling out of more troops. He

read this statement: "Under the circumstances it becomes necessary to secure without delay additional protection in order to enable the opening and operation of more of the surface railroads. The Mayor has conferred with Brig.-Gen. McLeer, and has made a requisition upon the Governor for additional troops. They will undoubtedly be on duty promptly. The present is a time when the gathering of people in the streets is to be avoided, and the police are ordered and the militia requested to prevent any crowds collecting and to keep the streets free from loiterers."

The Mayor's proclamation is lawful notice that if citizens get hurt while a crowd is being dispersed it is their own fault.

### CONFERENCE WITH GEN. M'LEFR.

The conference referred to was held in Brig.-Gen. McLeer's room, and was attended by the Mayor, Corporation Counsel McDonald, Public Works Commissioner White, and Police Commissioner Welles. There were also present Sheriff Buttling and Major McNulty. The conference began shortly after 3 o'clock. The stairway leading to the room where it was held was guarded by a soldler with a bayonet. Messengers were constantly going in and out of the room and were very much flurried. Major Mc-Nulty left the room about a o'clock and was stopped at the foot of the stairs with the ques-tion, "What's going on."

"Can't say; can't say," said the Major. " Are more troops to be called out?" "Dunno; dou't ask me. Go 'way," and the Major slipped down the stairway three steps at a time. Some time after the Majorleft one of the officers of Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald's staff arrived from New York, and was immediately admitted to the room. He remained some time, When he left it was stated that the Mayor, the Sheriff, and Gen. McLeer had united in agreeing that more troops were absolutely necessary, and he had carried with him the requisition, the issuing of which was needed for their calling out. The conference lasted until some time after d o'clock. Mayor Schleren said when he

left: "There is nothingat all to say further than is said in my proclamation."

Sheriff Buttling would not talk, nor would any of the Mayor's Cabinet. Gen. McLeer said that no news would be given out and that nothing would happen in Brooklyn during the even

This conference was resumed again at 11 o'clock in the evening upon the arrival of Gen. Fitzgerald from New York. Earlier in the evening, just after the conference adjourned, Gen. McLeer, who was not well when he left his home on Friday to take command of his troops, was taken quite sick. He would not leave headquarters, however,

and went to bed there. He took part in the 11 o'clock conference propped up in his ted. There were present sheriff Buttling, the Mayor, Police Commissioner Welles, Corporation Counsel Mo-Donald, and Commissioner of Public Works White. Representatives of the railroad companies called and were admitted.

No information would be given out, it was said. The conference was still on at midnight. Shortly before that a messenger was sent to the % George Hotel asking for twelve cots to be

# MR. CLEVELAND AGAIN.

attitude toward the young Hawaiian republic get a chance to express their indignation. Smator Gray of Delaware, the leading reprentative of the Administration on the Comm tee on Foreign Relations, will take command of the Administration forces if the debate to-morrow cannot be avoided. In reviewing the situa-tion to-night, Senator Gray said:

"The Republicans tried to stampede us in the Senate yesterday, and rush through a resolution of condemnation of the President and the Secretary of State, before the Senate had any official knowledge of the trouble at Hawaii. It was unfortunate that the President did not send auch information as he had to Cougress immediatly after Congress convened. The statement from President Dole that it was well that no foreign war ships were in the harbor at the time, might have blocked the game of Senators Frye and Lodge, who based their assault upon the Administration on the newspaper reports. It was also unfortunate that Senator Cockrell did not press the consideration of the conference report upon the Urgent Deficiency bill, instead of giving way to a discussion of the Hawaiian question before any official information on the subject had been presented to the Senate. The Democratic Senators were ready to vote with him and consume the time up to 2 o'clock, when the eulogies on the late Senator Vance would have intervened to shut off the inflamatory and sensational remarks of the New England Senators. However, if they want to criticise the Administration, they are at liberty to do so, but the statements of President Dole and Minister Thurston ought to convince reasonable men that the policy of the Administration in keeping hands off is wise and proper, under the circumstances, as revealed by the recent reports from Hawaii. I have conferred with msny of my Democratic associates in the Senate, and they agree with me that there is no occasion for the United States Senate to pass resolutions of sympathy for the present Governments who do not seek their aid would devote some of their energy and so-called patriotism to relieving the suffering in our country, their acts would be better appreciated and more commendable. Our domestic difficulties are just now of more importance than the little interests, if we have any, in Hawaii. There is annie would be called upon to interfere, when the President of the Hawaiian republic says in ing His Hawaiian Policy-He Says He Sent a War Ship to Honolulu to Protect American Interest, Which He Failed to Say He Had Previously Abandoned-The surances that the Lives of Her Subjects Who Participated in the Upristing Shall Spared-President Bole's Refusal.

"No information has been received which indicates that agything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon rule of international law and utterly unjustifia-ble. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise acdance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possi-bility that disturbances may be renewed which

mined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt. "So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were

Bear Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia. Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with despatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and erty of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the nar-ties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all of such citizens of the United States so shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country participates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overtast the Government of the United States such act. Show these instructions to and consult luluupon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable, upon

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895. Wille, Minister, Honolulu Although your telegram reporting uprising presence of a war ship necessary, the President ly to Hopelulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency

tions contemplate in case of need. "GRESHAM." Secretaries Greeham and Herbert were in conference with President Cleveland for several hours at the Wnite House to-night, presumably

Priends of the Administration to Attempt to buile Bebate on It in Congress. tion Cuckoos can prevent it, there will be no desubject of the Hawaiian revolution. The anti-Administration men, however, are hopeful of being able to get the question up at least in the morning hour, and putting on record the facts policy and his unexplainable action of yesterday. If the Democrats were united in support of the Administration they might succeed in

W. H. Ricard, the Englishman who brought the guns and other munitions of war to the islands, is married to a native woman, and is a royalist by profession. He was formerly a sugar planter, and lost all his money in various enterprises in which he became engaged. Then he turned his attention to getting a Government office, and because his efforts in this line were not appreciated he became an adherent of the Queen, with a view to bettering his fortunes. Another Englishman of the name of Davis has acquired distinction in the present trouble, from the fact that he was in command of the oraft which landed the arms after Rickard had obtained them. Davis was known around the island as a pretty decent sort of fellow, and was for a while in command of one of the Wilder line of steamships plying between Honolulu and San Francisco. He was discharged for drunkenness, after which he became the owner of a small coasting steamer not much bigger than an ordinary tugboat. With this craft he has been making trips along the Hawaiian coast, and he took the arms for the revolutionists off a sailing vessel anchored several miles out from Honolulu. Creighton held the office of Attorney-General under the deposed Queen for just two hours Democrats are in sympathy with from the panishment of public opinion. The

took the arms for the revolutionists off a sailing vessel anchored several miles out from Honolulu.

Creighton held the office of Attorney-General under the deposed Queen for just two hours and twenty minutes. This was in 1892, when the Queen was sending the names of Cabinet Ministers to the Legislature, only to have them promptly turned down by the law-making power. These Cabinets were dubbed "the Nancy Hanks Cabinets," from the fact that all records were being broken by the manner and number of such appointments.

Two Canadians, Clarence and Volney Ashford, also appear among the pronounced royalists who are concerned in this revolt against the republic. Volney Ashford was one of the strongest witnesses examined by Commissioner Blount against Queen Lilluckalani. There was no limit to his knowledge of the Queen's misdeeds, and he detailed her amours at great longth, all of which "Paramount Commissioner Blount" sent to Washington. Prior to the visit of Commissioner Blount, Volney Ashford had been indicted with Wileox for conspiring to overthrow the government of Queen Lil and secure the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. This was in May, 1892. His guilt was fully established, but he escaped commitment through a flaw in the proceedings, and he fled the country before a second warrant could be obtained against him. He chartered a steamer and was put aboard a sailing craft, in which he made his escape. Wilcox's case came up for trial, but the feeling was so strong against the Queen that it was not prosecuted, and he was relosated. When the Provisional Government was established Volney Ashford returned to Hawaii and desired to connect himself with the new Government, but he was not trusted, and therefore became an out-and-out royalist. Clarence Ashford was Attorney-General in 1889, when the reciprocity treaty was negotiated in the second of the sail and between Hawaii and detween the winter of the connect himself with the new Government, but he was not trusted, and therefore became an out-and-out royalist. and therefore became an out-and-out royalist.
Clarence Ashford was Attorney-General in
1889, when the reciprocity treaty was negotiated between Hawaii and the United States. In
addition to providing for an extension of recipmost relations provision was made for the cension of Peari harbor to the United States. It
was understood that while negotiations were
going on no treaties were to be made between
Hawaii and any other foreign Government without the consent of the United States. All of a
sudden it became necessary for Clarence Ashford to go to Canada, where he had a conference
with the late Fremier, Sir John A. Macdonald.
As a result of this conference, when Clarence
Ashford returned to Honolulu he induced the
King to postpone the treaty negotiations indefinitely.

Nowlein, who is another of Wilcox's lieuten-Nowlein, who is another of Wilcox's lieuten-Nowiein, who is another or wireous heaten-ants, has for years been a saloon keeper in Hono-lulu. He was a member of the Queen's staff, and commanded her household guard.

The Queen is at her own house, although under police aurycillance. She has neither been ar-rested nor imprisoned, because it did not seem wise or judicious to take such a step. But for to ought to be satisfied now that a war ship

## the fact that arms were found concealed in her house the premises would never have been mo-lested by the Government. She will not be per-mitted to do anything to imperil the interests of law and order in Hawali, and is practically a prisoner of the republic. GUNS FOR HONOLULU.

The Australia Carrying Munitions of Was SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20,-The steamer Aus tralia, which will sail to-morrow morning for Honolulu, will carry as part of her cargo-2,000

The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed hence for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning.

Minister Thurston Thinks They Have Been

neans of sustenance.
"It is composed of steep, narrow ridges and

escaping and setting tood, as there are no natitations of any description in that part of the
country.

"The mountains, which are not very wide,
run up to an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and
between them are the jungles. These are so
dense that it is impossible to walk through
them, and the only means of passage is by falling down upon them and making a thorough
fare in that way.

"What the fugitives were trying to do was to
get down into and across the Nuuanu Vailey, at
the mouth of which lies the city of Honolulu,
which is seven miles long, on the south side of
the Island of Oakhu.

"The country in which the rebeis were, from
last accounts, can be traversed in a day or so,
and this makes it most likely that they have
been captured by this time, though in the dark
ness of night and the dense undergrowth it is
probable that some of them have escaped to another part of the island, where the chances of
being captured are less.

"Some of those who were not captured prob-

Minister Thurston said he was not aware what

Scott, the defaulting Treasurer of Holt county, who, while out riding with his family New Year's Day, was fired upon by a party of vigilantes, and after being wounded was dragged from his carriage, blindfolded, and then placed in another vehicle and taken in a northerly direction, was found about 10 o'clock last night in the Niobrara River about 300 feet below the bridge on the Boyd county side, close up to the bank and in

water. Evidences showed that he was hanged by the Vigilantes before being thrown over the There was a slight wound in the right side of

through the lobe of the right ear. The body was mmediately taken possession of by Coroner The credit of the finding of the body is largely of the neighborhood of Northern Holt and Southern Boyd counties. The next day after Scott's disappearance some of the people who have ince been arrested for complicity in the mur

A week ago Friday the search began, but the weather at that time was so severe that many of the searchers froze their fingers, noses, and ears, and work was temporarily suspended. On Saturday morning, by concerted action on the part of the citizens of that neighborhood and lelegations from O'Neill. Atkinson, Spencer, and Butte, the work was resumed, and the body

Six young toughs who have given trouble to the police in various ways for several years past, were arrested in their beds yesterday morning on charges of counterfeiting. They are Thomas Ryan, age 22; John Coyle, age 25. Thomas Coyle, age 28; Charles Coyle, age 21; William Coyle, age 20, and John Clancy, age 24. They were arrested in the basement of 303 East Seventy-sixth street, where they have occupied four rooms, the entire basement, for a month past. A quantity of counterfeit coins, mainly dollars, were found in a closet, and apparatus for milling the edge of a fifty-cent piece was also found. To-day the premises will be searched for buried coins and moulds. It was supposed

with pistols drawn. Hughes and Owen in the rear room found two of the men awake. These threw up their hands at the word. In the front room the other four men awoke to find themselves tooking into the mussles of revolvers, and three of them wasted no time in putting up their hands: the fourth found the handcuffs already on him as he opened his eyes.

The prisoners, it is alleged, have been flooding the city north of Hariem bridge with bad money. They have operated through saloons and all kinds of small shop keepers, largely among the German population. Their coins at first glance appeared to be all right and had a good ring, and as the "showers of the queer" tossed them down carelessly, allowing them to resound on the counters, the coins were readily accepted and good money was handed over in change.

## in Brooklyn.